

M. J. O'KEE

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS
WISCONSIN CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
BUILDING CONGRESS OF WISCONSIN



Winter Resort — In Concrete

Report of the Resolutions Committee

Minutes of Convention of State Societies

THE 1937 CONVENTION
 OF THE
 STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS
 WILL BE HELD
 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th
 AT THE
 BEAUMONT HOTEL IN GREEN BAY

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET ON
 THE PRECEDING DAY IN GREEN BAY

WATCH FOR THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT,
 WHICH WILL CONTAIN THE PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION

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Report of the Resolutions Committee on Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws

These Amendments are to be voted upon at the annual convention to be held in Green Bay, October 9, 1937.

Amendment No. 1—Article 8 of the Constitution, opening sentence, which now reads, "The members of this Association shall consist of all resident architects, etc.," shall have the words "consist of all" deleted and the word "be" substituted.

Amendment No. 2—Article 1 of the By-Laws on Membership is to be deleted. It now reads as follows:

Section a. Membership in this Association shall be divided into two classes; namely, Active and Associate.

Section b. Every Architect who shall have paid the current dues and assessments levied by this Association shall be an Active member.

Section c. Architects who for any reason shall not have paid such current dues and assessments shall be Associate members.

Section d. The privileges of both classes of membership shall be identical, except in respect to holding office. All members may attend Meetings or Convention, and may address and vote at such meetings, but only Active Members may hold office or be members of the Advisory Council.

The substitute article shall read as follows:

Section a. Membership in this Association shall consist of Active members only.

Section b. The annual dues shall be five dollars.

Section c. Members failing to pay their dues within the first six months of the fiscal year shall be automatically suspended. Immediate notice of suspension shall be sent such member by the Secretary.

Section d. For the present there shall be no initiation fees.

Section e. A suspended member may be reinstated by making proper application for membership and by paying a reinstatement fee of \$10.00.

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Official Publication

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Architects

The Building Congress of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Chapter, The American
Institute of Architects

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Winter Resort — In Concrete

After thousands of Americans have spent millions of dollars going abroad to Switzerland, Germany and other Alpine countries for skiing, skating, ice boating and other cold weather diversions, it has at last been discovered that the best winter sport facilities in the world are to be found right in our own northern states. In far north regions, heretofore considered choice spots for summer vacations, fishing and camping trips, winter brings ample snow, wide frozen lakes and deep drifted woods — all that is necessary to establish the fastest growing American resort business of the coming decade. Northern vacation spots can now prepare for year 'round business, for the country has made a fad out of winter sports.

Adapting accommodations to winter use is one of the first problems resort owners will encounter. Flimsy, light construction will do very well in summer when cool, temperate days and nights make insulation unnecessary. But winter, with zero blasts and heavy snows, requires strong and firesafe construction.

One of the first companies to seize the opportunity to serve American winter sport lovers was Union Pacific Railway which made a winter paradise out of Sun Valley in Idaho. Far from any large town, a fireproof structure was imperative. A fine looking, attractive building was required to cater to the high class of guests desired. Good architecture and the best of construction were combined in the designing and building of Sun Valley Lodge, the luxurious hotel which is the center of Sun Valley winter sport.

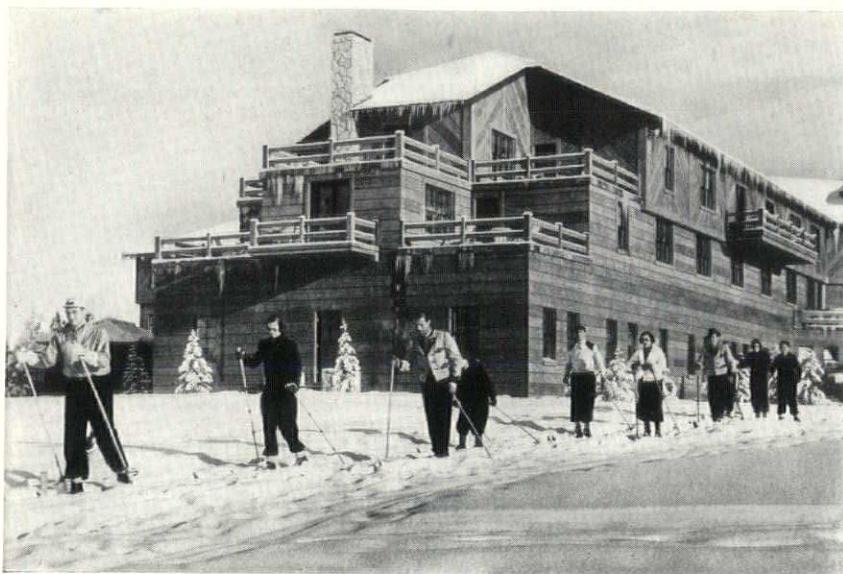
For economy and firesafety, concrete was selected for the construction of the Lodge, but its treatment is unique. Instead of forming the concrete as smooth white or grey walls, the building was made to resemble a great, wide timbered structure. This was because the architects and the owners decided it should contrast to the brilliant white snow which abounds in season.

The walls were, therefore, cast against wide, rough form boards. The joint lines between form boards were deeply rusticated and since the grain marks of the boards were left in the concrete as it came from the forms, a dark wood stain completes the impression of wide, natural timber walls. From a short distance the resemblance to a timber structure is perfect, but these walls and the concrete floors offer maximum protection against fire hazards and assure a minimum of upkeep costs from season to season.

Aside from the native stone which was used to decorate certain portions of the building, and wood rails on the porches and verandahs, the entire building is concrete. The floors are covered with carpet or rubber matting on the interior, and given chemical stains where they are exposed, as on the sun porches.

Original sketches for the Lodge were prepared by G. Stanley Underwood, architect of Los Angeles and Washington, D. C.

While Sun Valley Lodge is a much larger project than would be required in most resort areas, its design and construction suggests a trend in year 'round resort construction. It shows clearly how scores of smaller lodges and inns can be made warm, comfortable, cheery centers of winter sport activity.



Although it looks like wood, Union Pacific Railroad's Sun Valley Lodge at Ketchum, Idaho, is entirely reinforced concrete—molded and stained to represent natural timber. W. T. Wellman, UP architect, designed the details with G. Stanley Underwood of Los Angeles responsible for original sketches. J. V. McNeil was general contractor.

Guests can mush, ski, slide and enjoy the luxurious accommodations of Sun Valley Lodge which include outdoor swimming in the concrete pool where hot spring-fed water may be seen steaming at the left of this picture.



Minutes of Meeting of the Convention of State Architectural Societies, Held in Boston, May 31, 1937

(Continued from August issue)

The State Association feel particularly that the adoption of Article VIII, Section 13, Par. (a), proposed in your new Chapter by-laws, which states "the Executive Committee of the Chapter may act for and represent it (the State Association) within the territory of this Chapter," is not to the best interests of the State Association and places an unjust obligation on the Executive Committee of the Chapter. It would therefore be the desire of the State Association to have this reference deleted when the California Chapters adopt their new By Laws.

Yours very truly,
THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS
 Southern Section,
By LESTER H. HIBBARD, President

Mr. Flewelling spoke further of the difficulties and responsibilities of the Chapters and the State Associations.

The Chair called upon Mr. Crawford of California. Mr. Crawford spoke of the feeling in California that the State Association's affiliation with The Institute should be loose in character but that there should be an affiliation. He stated that the State Association had acted for the Profession in California by assuming representative authority for every architect registered in the State. He said that the California State Association was functioning effectively, that it maintained a man in the Capitol to watch all legislation, whether directly or indirectly affecting the profession, and that a great deal had been accomplished this way. He said as much had been done in preventing adverse legislation as had been accomplished in getting passed legislation directly for the benefit of the profession.

Mr. Crawford further read a resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the Southern Section of the State Association of California Architects on May 14, 1937, and subsequently concurred in by the Executive Board of the Northern Section of the same Association. This resolution is as follows:

"Copy of Resolution adopted by the Executive Board, Southern Section, State Association of California Architects, May 14, 1937.

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Association of Architects at their annual meeting on April 16, 1937, did resolve to separate State Association activities from the American Institute of Architects, and set up a national organization of Architects, suggesting a form for such organization, and

WHEREAS, A similar proposal was seriously considered at a one-day meeting of State Associations held in San Antonio in 1931, prior to the Convention of the American Institute of Architects, wherein several State Associations and the Institute took cognizance of it and the Institute set out to exercise leadership at the primary function of such national body, that it should always be the aim of the Institute to lead the architectural thought of the country and to develop and promulgate general principles for the benefit of the public and professional in general. It was recognized

that the Institute could not carry out the details of such policies in all of the 48 states, and the State Associations as developed should be the agencies through which the Institute would achieve the results and fulfill their pronouncements. A Committee was then appointed, composed of 15 members representing the 10 State Societies, which Committee held a three day meeting, two days in Indianapolis, June 26 and 27; one-half day meeting in Chicago and one-half day in Detroit, and later met with the Board of the Institute in Washington. It is interesting to note that all of the representatives of the Committee were or had been Directors of the Institute, and

WHEREAS: The American Institute of Architects, in convention assembled at Washington, D. C., in 1932, did adopt without a dissenting vote Chapter 5 of the by-laws entitled "State organizations," as appearing on page 24 of the May 1932 Octagon; and

WHEREAS: At the 66th Convention of the Institute, Mr. J. R. Fugard, offered a resolution from the Chicago Chapter directing the Board to further extend the plans of unification and to revamp the details of the national organization, in order to accomplish the unity of the profession, and which resolution was unanimously adopted—"Thus did the Convention dispel forever the reappearing hydra head of a second national organization so eminently as to be mentioned in the Convention proceedings. Thus did the convention accomplish its outstanding achievement, and by this action the Institute passed not only its own crisis but that of the entire profession and we may look forward to an aggressive co-ordinated national organization;" and

WHEREAS, At the 67th Convention held in Milwaukee in 1935, the State societies in a one-day pre-convention meeting resolved and presented to the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled a revised draft of Chapter 5 of the by-laws, and which was unanimously adopted, and

WHEREAS: There are now four State Associations affiliated with the Institute, namely, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, and

WHEREAS: It has not appeared that the functioning of these affiliates has in any way hindered or encroached upon the activities of the Institute but has rather been helpful to them in their national policy.

(To be continued in a later issue)

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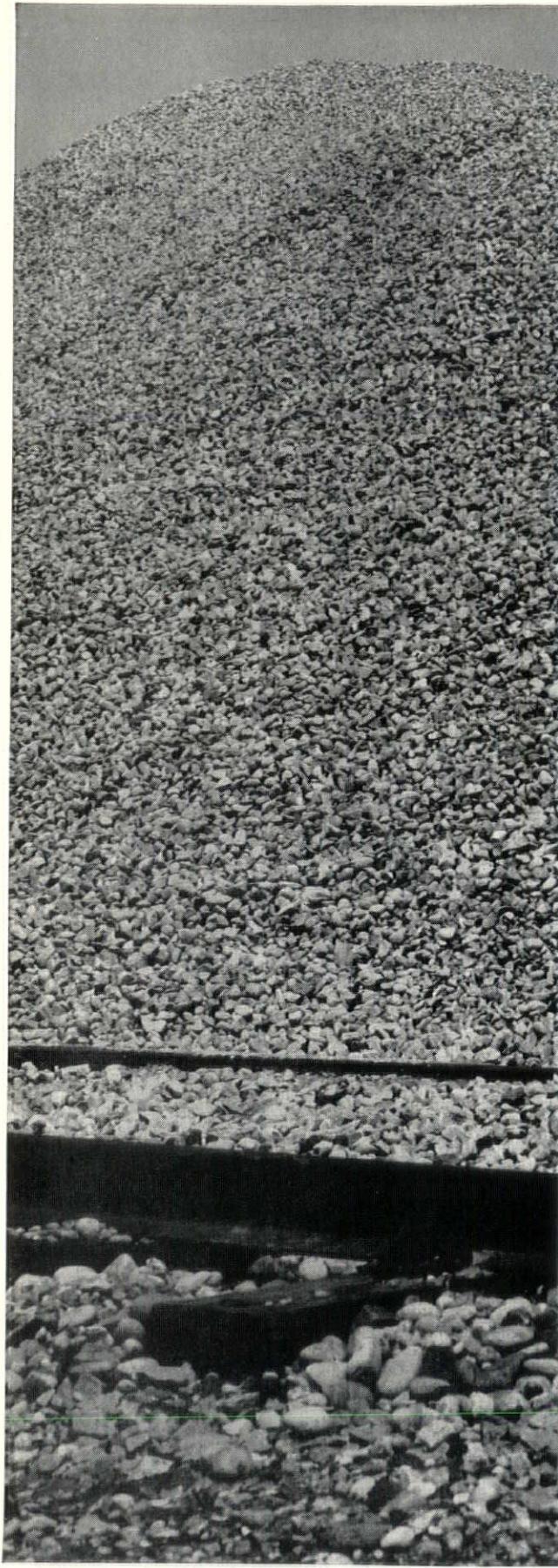
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The 1937 Convention of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1937

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